The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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Wabash and Monroe.

WALL STREET.

Continuation of the Downward Movement Which Began Two Weeks Ago.

Probability that Consumers Will Profit by the Dissolution of the Coal Combination.

Grangers Banks Seriously Affected by the Bitter Complaints of the Grain-Growers.

New York, Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The declining movement of the market which began two weeks ago has continued with unwavering force during the week. The enemy of investors have had the sole inside and the Gregorys—that is, the executive of the trade carrying cash and corn. The Jobbers Union pool in Commercial Gas fluctuated, and the price of the stock has declined from 111, to which figure it was run up preparatory to the selling to 91, being a fall of 11 points in about two weeks. There was much doubt and confusion in the street as to where the Gilded Age Trust would run as Chicago proved against the meeting, but the scenery was about changed by where the middlemen were detrained to do Vicary's order. The pool operations were skillfully and busily carried through, and when the time arrived for the bull to fight longer against adverse influences the bull-ring was so adroitly made that the stock had been sold before the street discovered who was selling. Mr. Vicary did not, either, have to face both the friends who had stood by him so long. He did face one of them, however, and he was Jay Gould. The people who did get left were some large holders of Lackawanna stock, who were much nearer to her in the workings of the company than he had a chance to be, and to fill and distribute and sold the Gould and Sage people, while giving the gentlemen assurances that the coal trade was all right and the Lackawanna Company in full prosperity, were secretly trying to sell out their stock as fast as they could. During all this time, and of the real condition of the coal trade, to such such action that they are not out on, connection or the true explanation.

The coal trade today is really in a bad way for coal producers, but the public will get the benefit. The real combination has practically given in private, and the outlook for the coming year is that authentic coal will be sold at a price corresponding to the price of other staples. The percentage of advance given over 8 is adopted for the year 1885, and not passed this, at past experience has proved. This, however, is not all. The profits will be used to reduce the wages to that with the combination in full force, with reservation of profits-the rates to be reduced to the actual cost of production and a fair profit. The percentage of advance given over 8 is adopted for the year 1885, and not passed this, at past experience has proved. This, however, is not all. The profits will be used to reduce the wages to that with the combination in full force, with reservation of profits-the rates to be reduced to the actual cost of production and a fair profit.

The Grangers Banks are seriously affected by the bitter complaints of the Grain-Growers. Some of the national officials are roaming about their more prosperous cousins' banks and have organized themselves into a sort of committee of investigation. They are also in a strong disposition for the seizure of the property of the grain-growers, the securing of which is the object of the visit of the committee. The Grangers' banks are also in a position to be examined, which would not be agreeable to them. The Grangers' banks are also in a position to be examined, which would not be agreeable to them.

THE NEW CABINET.

An Alleged Well-Grounded Telegraphic Dispatch Declaring Cold Water on the Democratic Gridiron Conspiracies.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—A well-known telegraph man, stopping at the Crescent House in this city, was interviewed this morning in regard to the Secret-Service rumors. He said: "The Secret-Service is full of the wildest conjectures at this time. A week ago the Democratic leaders were full of confidence that Cleveland would be elected, but the case of the Democratic party is quite different. The Democratic party is quite different. The Democratic party is quite different. The

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

An Uncertain Attitude Among the Democrats in Regard to Legislation.

Activity of the Friends of the Lowell Bankrupt Bill—McPherson's Rumors.

Reports Heard From Washington Of Gold—Cabinet Importance—The Slavery Trial.

UNCERTAIN DEMOCRATS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—(Special.)—The leaders of the Democratic minority in the House are in a perfect consternation at the effort which seems to possess during the session to hold them to determine what measures shall come from the opposition who shall be entitled. There is a strong current running counter to Mr. Rarick which is opposed to action on any bill that may receive countenance of political opponents. It is not difficult to find that the policy of Senator Sumner, which consists of keeping aloof from all measures of relief and legislation, is the one which will be followed by the majority of the Democratic members. Many of them have come to Washington with the intention of voting for the Democratic candidate for Speaker, and will be governed entirely by the action of the caucus. It is not probable that any bill will be introduced by the Democrats, and they will be governed entirely by the action of the caucus. It is not probable that any bill will be introduced by the Democrats, and they will be governed entirely by the action of the caucus.

SUMNER'S SPEECH.

The speech of Senator Sumner on the subject of the Constitutional Amendment, which he delivered in the Senate on Thursday, has been published in full in the Washington papers. It is a long and able speech, and will be read with interest by all who are interested in the subject. It is a speech which will be read with interest by all who are interested in the subject.

THE WITHDRAWN BILL.

The bill which was withdrawn from the House on Thursday, and which was introduced by Mr. Rarick, has been withdrawn. It is a bill which will be read with interest by all who are interested in the subject.

SUPPORTS.

The Judiciary Committee reports in favor of the bill for the establishment of the Court of Claims. The bill, which has been under consideration for some time, has been reported favorably by the committee. It is a bill which will be read with interest by all who are interested in the subject.

DYNAMITE FIENDS.

A Desperate Attempt to Blow Up a Miner's House—A Looming Panic Threatened.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 10.—(Special.)—Another diabolical plot laid by the Rising Valley miners to blow up a miner's house at Independence, O., was discovered this morning. The house contained a number of children, who had been left in charge of the house by their parents, who were out at the time. The house was not destroyed, the dynamite, it is the theory pursued, not being of sufficient power to do the deadly work. Both Superintendent Atherton and the owner of the house declare that they thought the act of the miners arose from a desire to frighten them, and not threaten a serious calamity. It was resolved by the Rising Valley Council to protect mining interests. It was resolved by the Rising Valley Council to protect mining interests. It was resolved by the Rising Valley Council to protect mining interests.

TO BLOW UP ENGLAND.

A Wealthy Irish Dynamiter Contributes $100,000 to the "Skirmishing Fund."

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—(Special.)—Colonel Dudley, the President of the Wolf Run Coal Oil Refining Company, who recently subscribed a fortune of nearly $1,000,000 to the funds of the mania to Texas, has contributed $100,000 "to be unconditionally used for the good of Ireland to the harm of England."

Dudley, who has been a prominent resident of this city for about ten years, was interviewed on his last donation and gave more than a year to a Dublin priest. The arrangement is to harass England. Dudley is determined to make England feel the effects of Irish misrule. He says that he has been a resident of this city for about ten years, and that he has been a prominent resident of this city for about ten years.

AVERAGE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Wash., Dec. 10.—(Special.)—It is said that this evening Mrs. Gen. Grant & Miss Nellie Grant left Washington for Philadelphia, where they will remain for a few days. It is said that they will remain for a few days.

RABBIT CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, Wash., Dec. 10.—Records accession has just been had west of 7 at Chicago to the United States having taken the standard. Its gone at ninety-fifth degree of either the rise of Memphis or Atlanta, the latitude degree of ninety-fifth degree of the moment and patronize the, no matter what or from where it may come. For the purpose of [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of

THE POET WHITTIER.

Premature Reminiscences of His Early Life—His First Verse-Making

A Tribe of the Ant in England—Capturing the Rare White Roving Carp.

How Some of His Most Beautiful Productions Were Written—Some Reports.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Reduced Wages and Forces at Various Points Throughout the Country.

GALVESTON'S REPORTS.

Yellow Fever Conquered—The Sickness Not Increasing the Horrors.

DAKOTA'S WAR.

THE SALVATION ARMY ARRIVES.

NEW YORK.

William H. Clark Assaulted by a Young Woman with Nitric Acid.

The Hatters' Protective Association Protests Against Chicago Ground Rent.

Tilden Will Have a Day in the Row Cabinet—Canal Railroad Auction.

A GAS WORKER'S ACT.

GAMBLERS' VOICE.

GIVEN UP.

HE FOLLOW'S SUICIDE.

LAKE MARINE.

The Shipping Service Passed—Other Lake Items.

THE FAR WEST.

A Miner's Sufferings in a Snow-Storm.—Sheriff's Views of Trust.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Minor Matters of Events Collected by Telegraph.

THE NICARAGUAN TREATY.

An Important and Far-Reaching Understanding.

A STRANGE TRAGEDY.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

[illegible]

DOMESTIC.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1884.

[illegible]

The late Gen. Andrew J. Sullivan was buried yesterday at Calvary Cemetery.

It is said that the South is solid for Governor Garland for the Secretaryship of State in the new Cabinet.

RUSSELL OF VIRGINIA, the newly-discovered candidate, has been successfully operated on for dentistry.

MONDAY still envelops the explosion of Saturday evening beneath the Thames River Bridge in London.

DR. TALMAGE preached yesterday at the People's Church upon the necessity of moral elevation through religion.

FIRE destroyed $150,000 worth of property yesterday at Chippewa Falls, Wis. At Fort Wayne, Ind., $60,000 went up in smoke.

EARLY Democratic intent to urge the claims of Gen. C. W. Slack upon Mr. Cleveland for the Secretaryship of the Interior.

WESTERN Democratic leaders are already discussing the distribution of the Federal offices among the army of hungry expectants.

PROF. J. C. SHEPARD, Vice-President of the Brown University, has been offered the Presidency of the Indiana State University.

IT is thought that the portfolio of the Interior Department will be offered by Gov. Cleveland to Mr. William C. Whitney of New York.

PROF. DYER took as the subject of his discourse yesterday at the Central Music Hall "The Divine Law With Rules the World."

STABLES the whole of the business portion of Brookville, Ind., was burned yesterday. The loss is variously estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000.

[illegible] election for Congressman from the Fifth District of North Carolina will be held Jan. 20 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of A. M. Scales.

CAPT. HOWGATE, the discharging ex-Chief Signal Officer, has been kept from brought a libel settlement by Lieut. Greely unless for a small loss at it go any one interval.

[illegible] hundred and twenty-one men were thrown out of employment by the burning of the Calumet Iron-Pipe Works near Toledo yesterday. The loss is $100,000, with $40,000 insurance.

GREAT excitement is reported to attend the next Presidential election in France. M. Grévy is said not to be unwilling to serve his country for a second term, but there is much opposition to his candidacy.

Promises of support have been secured by the National Sanitary Conference recently in session at Washington which encourage the belief that Congress will pass the sanitary bill agreed upon by the conference.

GEN. JAMES G. BENNET of Washington has been elected by the National Democratic Committee Chairman of the general executive committee charged with the arrangements for the inaugural ceremonies March 4.

TAXES in great abundance fail to fairly encourage the agitation in France in favor of increased duties on grain and cattle, and a strong is being raised for the adoption of some measure of capital against Prussia.

DELEGATES to the Centenary Conference at Baltimore accepted the public of all the Methodist churches in that city yesterday. In the afternoon 40,000 Sunday-school children participated in a celebration.

OFFICIAL returns receipts at the principal cities of the United States last week show a decrease as compared with the corresponding week of last year of $150,561,000. The decrease in New York is 65.8 per cent. In Chicago the decrease is 61 per cent.

ADVICE investigating the charges made by the editor of a local sheet against the pastor, the Rev. W. H. Landis, the First Presbyterian Church at Logansport, Ind., has decided to stand by the obnoxious clergyman in his suit against the editor for $10,000 damages.

IN a suspension of the rules the House of Representatives today will be asked to fix a day for the consideration of the Hoffman bill. The bill does little more than to permit the banks to issue 10 per cent more of notes than they are under the existing law.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union in New York City the Brotherhood of Painters reported that they were being prosecuted for conspiracy to fight the Pullman strikers in Chicago last fall. The representative from Detroit of the trade did not [illegible]

[illegible] men out of work. Should the temporarily treaty with Spain be ratified, they will, [illegible] who would be deprived of the means of earning a livelihood.

A DISPATCH from Montreal says Mr. Holmes of the London Manufacturers' Bank of New York was over in Canada some time ago with $50,000 in cash. He was caught and brought back to New York, but declined to refund the money. He is now in Ludlow Street Jail.

RAILWAYS will be found equally here before public in Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Kansas of the ruling prices of grain and hogs and the cost of freight transportation to Chicago, together with some account of the condition of the trade in staples in those States.

A MEMORIAL has been addressed by a number of prominent business men and citizens of Springfield, Ill., to the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners complaining of alleged discrimination in freight charges on the part of the Alton, Wabash, and Illinois Central roads against the interests of Springfield.

DEMOCRATIC members of the House of Representatives are greatly embarrassed by uncertainty as to the opinions of Gov. Cleveland concerning important public questions, and are not inclined to act upon any till leading matters of policy upon which the views of the next President are unknown.

INFORMATION has been conveyed by the Mayor to Peter Dandorough, one of the indicted judges of the Second District of the Eighteenth Ward, that the resignation of the office of bailiff of the Sixth Side Police Court will be accepted temporarily until the settlement against him has been disposed of. The same course has been pursued with regard to W. J. Chapin and John H. Stevens, city employés, who are under indictment for alleged fraudulent registration.

MR. RANDALL intends to visit the appropriation bills brought the House as fast as possible. While these have been disposed of the Inter-State Commerce bill will be called up for continued discussion. Friends of the Holmes Pension bill will make an effort to secure action upon that measure next to order. In the Senate a vote is expected on the Edmunds bill Thursday. The Inter-State Commerce bill is the first of the special orders on the Senate calendar. The two other special orders for the week are the Texas Pacific Land-Grant Forfeiture bill and the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution in relation to the vice-power.

THE question of high license is again actively mentioned in Iowa. Prohibition has been a failure, especially in the large towns. It will be seen from a letter which we print elsewhere that the prohibitory law recently introduced a system of free whisky in connection with house was formerly in operation, and the change has removed all restraint from the liquor traffic, besides causing a serious loss of revenue to the town. In some places the sinister device of [illegible] the sale of pop, ginger-beer, and lemonade has been adopted, each such [illegible] carrying with it a tacit agreement of immunity from legal proceedings to [illegible] selling beer and "hard" drinks. The people of Iowa cannot sanction the prohibition experiment too soon. It is a failure. Iowa ought to have a high-license law like that of Illinois, except that the minimum rate ought to be $1,000 per annum, payable in advance, and there should be no discrimination in favor of beer. Local sentiment in Iowa would support such reforms such a law. Then there might still be in Iowa, as in Illinois, absolute prohibition under a local option law when the majority of the people in any community demanded it. If these laws were supplemented (as in Illinois) by a drastic act making saloon-keepers responsible for damages arising from the sale of liquors to minors and drunkards, the people of Iowa would have about as perfect a system of legal regulation of the liquor traffic as human ingenuity has yet devised.

THE MICHIGAN ELECTION.

The Salem result we are now making in one of the most the country has ever seen: collections in wages, curtailment of production, and strikes are very numerous and increasing; the prices of wheat and iron continue to decline; the cost continuation is to imminent danger of going to pieces, forcing important corporations into bankruptcy; the money is still accumulating at the financial centers; the railroads—unlike under the most favorable circumstances to keep up their freight rates—are burdened with hostile legislation; the stock market is depressed, dividends, dissolution; banking concerns, [illegible] are accused by a proposed treaty with Spain; the country is in doubt as to the issues of the civil currency, bankruptcy legislation, the Pacific railroads, and other matters of vital consequence to the interest of Congress; and business affairs in the United States are complicated by depression, poverty, and panic on the other side of the Atlantic. These are the simple facts of the situation. They are widely they are known, and the more thoroughly they are understood the better it will be for producers, middlemen, and consumers.

But it is taking a superficial view to say that we are in a worse condition than the first of last May. These phenomena are evidences of the cure of the disease that has been on us, and their number and importance are a measure of the violence of that disease. It would be useless to attempt to arrest the progress of events. The way to cure a case of dropsy is not to pump more water in but to cut a hole in the and let the fluid out. It is a fact we should constantly bear in mind that business remains unsolved on business principles have been and are, generally speaking, to no danger. Naturally in the last month of this year and the first of next year will be possible to failures and robberies, but it is a period when settlements are made and accounts are decided on. All these things have led many persons to fear that we are going to have a winter of great suffering among the poor, but this will be the first winter since we started on the down grade that a large number of people will be out of employment, and it is probable that the bulk of those have useful funds enough to last them through one season. It is not as if they had been drawing on them funds for a long time.

There were few favorable developments during the week. Cotton goods were a little stronger and there was an advance in pig iron in some cases, but chiefly on account of the [illegible] of the raw material. A better advance demand for merchandise was reported here and there, probably the beginnings of the holiday trade. Further investment came to light of the purchase of metals, etc., for investment. There was an increased demand for iron of the natural grades. The profits will not many much over the poorest in the Lake Superior mines pool. The winter has long report the people of this country for a protective tariff by asking to footpoint at lower prices than were current in this country. They were then able for a period to keep up the rates in the home market. But the opening of new mines further west has brought the price of the metal lower than it ever went before. The output of the Minneapolis iron mills is still enormous. Trade of all sorts is better in this city than at most other points, and the failures are generally unimportant.

In the New York stock market the decline in Lackawanna appears to have been caused by the sale of a large quantity by S. T. Wells, the great champion of the miners, but whether that is so or not the condition of the coal trade and the liability of investors to get any information as to the affairs of the Lackawanna Coal are sufficient reasons for the drop. Under all the circumstances, the stock is high enough now. The probability of tramps' legislation is still exerting a powerful influence on the list, and foreigners are growing more and more afraid of anything but first mortgages. There is nothing in the existing state of affairs to make stocks go up except easy money and speculation.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS IN OHIO AND ITS RIGHTS.

The evidence multiplies that the Confederates will be the dominant factor in the coming National Administration—in other words, the tail will not wag the dog. The Washington correspondent of the New York Sun (engineer) says that since the interview between Senator Bayard and the President-elect the latter has expressed himself to several Democratic friends as opposed to some of the views set forth by Mr. Cleveland, who not only favors a representative of the ex-privateer in the Cabinet, but declared that he would be guided in his Southern policy by such men as Hampton, Gordon, Mahone, Senator Bayard, Gen. Lamar, and others. Senator Bayard, himself, he has been the special pet of the ex-privateer, has set his face against them like a flint. He is a sectionalist fearless of the old school, and, while willing to accept Southern votes, favors a Cabinet constructed upon strict party principles, and advocates the reenactment of the section in the division of the plunder. Should Cleveland therefore place him at the head of the Cabinet the ex-privateer will have nothing to expect, and the leaders of the South will be not on the ex-S to his power to oust them, whatever Cleveland's sentiments may be.

The ex-privateers Hal Hampton, Gordon, and Gordon will be elevated to dangerous Federal offices in the Southern States now not been pleasantly received by some of the Democratic leaders from that section. Senator Brown of Georgia, who was great lieutenant, is already on the warpath. He was not in the Rebel army, consequently is not in very good fellowship with the brigadiers and does not relish the prospect of their elevation. Another prominent Southern Senator declares that if Hampton, Colquitt, and Gordon attempt to dictate or to endorse to the State there will be a row. It is intimated, indeed, that Cleveland will be asked to consider his swearing by more than one Democratic Senator from the South.

All this goes to show that the South intends to dictate the policy of the new Administration. It matters little the dissatisfaction with Hampton, Colquitt, and Gordon. Even if they are not called upon to help make the policy other equally pronounced Confederates will take their places. The opposition to the ex-privateers is only a collision of rival leaders intending to attain one faction or another will come to the surface. They are all of the same color. It will be a bitter fight for preferments, for the control to a gubernatorial race, a Confederate is not at all different to his fellowmen. His nature claims the control of the Cabinet and the Ins's share of the spoils of a battle-field won for the South by Rebels from secession and Confederates of the South.

As to the Cabinet, the Confederates are more than buoyed, at the time, all, struggling-pull State of Tennessee, is to be at the head, and Democratic, besides the controlling position, the Treasury, the Postoffice Department, and the Department of Justice, and is unanswerable to the suggestion that McClellan, who has been the constant friend of that section in war as well as in peace, shall have the War Department. What little there is left in the departments they are willing should go to the Northern Anglo-Saxon Democrats, as it is only the tail of the Cabinet.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.

One of the leading political sensations of this winter will be the election of, or the failure to elect, a United States Senator by the Illinois Legislature to succeed John A. Logan.

The Legislature is a tie as on a strict party basis. If every man elected as a Republican or as a Democrat should remain loyal to the party the deadlock would be interminable unless somebody should occur from death or other cause. The United States law provides that the Legislature shall proceed to elect a Senator the second Tuesday after its organization; that each vote shall be taken by each House separately; that, if there has been no election, the two Houses shall meet the following day in joint session and proceed to ballot; and that the joint assembly shall vote from day to day, and take at least one vote each day, until a Senator is elected. The contest under the existing conditions will be peculiarly interesting.

The situation is of a kind very likely to develop great "independents," or Independents, who will recognize an opportunity to become some considerable for their vote. Already there are a dozen members in different parts of the State who think they have a "sense" on the Senatorial fight. One of the State Senators elected in Chicago as a Republican is said to state that he was elected to be an "Independent Republican," and that his election was secured by Democratic votes. To offset this, a member of the House who was elected as a Democrat in Washington has always acted as an "Independent." Whatever a close division of the Legislature gives the "Independent" members a special importance. So it may be against that a number of members on both sides will be amenable to "influence" of some kind.

If the deadlock in the Illinois Legislature shall lead to any movement sympathetic for the Democratic party the result will be a repudiation which the already deadened conditions of American politics cannot stand. If the result shall turn upon bribery and corruption the United States Senate, which is the judge of its own membership, should refuse to accept it, and exclude any person who secures the seat by such means. But other influences besides money will be worked for at their own worth. The eleventh Watchman Individual is an ambitious man. He would like of all things to go to the United States Senate, though he native modesty might deter him from voting for himself in order to break the ice! If he finds the Democratic harvest too ripe he would be very much practiced to be elected Speaker of the House in the Illinois Legislature, and the prospects in that direction may possibly determine his attitude in the Senatorial fight. Other candidacies of a like nature are apt to arise as the contest goes on.

If the deadlock should be prolonged beyond March 4 next, when Senator Logan's term expires, an interesting question will arise as to the Governor's authority to fill the vacancy by appointment. He would undoubtedly have no such authority so long as the Legislature should continue in session, struggling to elect a Senator. The provision of the United States Constitution on the vacancy is as follows:

If vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

If the Legislature shall adjourn next April, we will say, without having elected a Senator, it is a question open to dispute whether the word "happen" would be construed to cover the recess of the Legislature which would intervene between its adjournment and the meeting of Congress in the following December. This is a question which could only be settled authoritatively by the United States Senate, where it would be called up only by an appointment of a Senator to fill the existing vacancy.

There is still another contingency in the complicated situation. The Ohio Constitution provides that "in case of a Congressional between the two Houses with respect to the time of adjournment the Governor may, on the same being certified to him by the House first serving the adjournment, adjourn the General Assembly to such time as he thinks proper, not beyond the first day of the next regular session." If the Legislature shall ballot fruitlessly during two months, and in the meantime neglect all other business, the Republicans in the Senate, with the casting vote of the Lieutenant-Governor, may move an adjournment, and then notify it to the Governor to case the House shall refuse to agree to it. This would give the Governor the right to prorogue the Legislature before March 4, in which case the vacancy in the seat now occupied by Gen. Logan would "happen during the recess of the Legislature," and the Governor would have the undisputed authority to appoint a successor. If the contest is dragged out during January and February the Republicans in the three States will be fully justified in taking this course.

Gen. Logan will undoubtedly be the supreme Republican nominee, and is entitled to the hearty support of every member. It is a matter for deep regret that the Republicans do not control both Houses. Gen. Logan is the choice of a strong majority of the people of Illinois. He could carried the State by 50,000 plurality, and if the Democracy could be determined by popular vote he would be elected over any competitor by an immense majority. No candid person will question this.

THE NEW ASIATIC POSSESSIONS.

The London Globe has printed a map of Germany showing the electoral divisions and the composition of the new Reichstag, and it may be observed that these maps are the only means to which one can refer with the hope of getting a clear conception of the intricate affair, a German parliamentary election.

The parties in the Reichstag are divided into five groups distinguished from each other by their nationality of voting rather than by distinct party lines, for in some of the minor bodies their principles, if they have such, are not known to themselves. The first group consists the German Conservatives, Free Conservatives or Imperialists, and National Liberals, having the centre of the world's attention. In the last Reichstag they contained 197 out of the present 397, showing a gain of twenty-two. The second group is made up of Liberals, composed of old Progressists and Secessionists, which used to be led by Herr Lasker and is now headed by Herr Eugen Richter. Their number is sixty-one, a loss of forty-four. The third group is made up of Social Democrats and Democrats (the Volkspartei), who number fourteen, a gain of ten. The fourth group is the Ultramontanes, the most compact and well-disciplined faction in the Reichstag and still under its old leader, Herr Windthorst, who has already won one victory over Bismarck. It is the party of which the Chancellor once said: "I do not of the errors that never die." In the last Reichstag it had ninety-eight members, and now it has counted 100. The last group is composed of Poles, Alsace-Lorrainers, Guelphs exclusively Non, Danes, and Hanes from Schleswig. Forty-six of these vote with the Ultramontanes. Their number in the present Reichstag is forty-one, a loss of five since the last election. The only material variance in the composition of the groups is in the number of Liberalists, who have lost forty-four by deathless to the two political extremes, the Conservative and Socialist.

The total number of members of the Reichstag is 397, and of this total the Conservatives or Ultramontanes hold the casting vote. Bismarck has not a majority upon which he can rely. He can only obtain it by combinations with factions and very likely by concessions to the Ultramontanes. It is material whether he can pass any important measure without taking more or less steps towards Canossa—that rock which has stood as monument to his path.

The surprise of the election was the Socialist returns. Notwithstanding the repressive laws of the Government and its rigorous edicts, which it was supposed would confine them within their original limits, it is did not go the usually dull suppression, they appear in the present Reichstag with a twofold increase of members. The figures in this connection are very interesting and suggestive. In 1871 the total number of votes given by them was [illegible] in 1874, 351,000; in 1877, 493,000; in 1878, 437,000; in 1881, after three years' operation of the repressive law, 311,961; in 1884, 550,000! Berlin is one of their principal centres. The total number of Social Democratic votes in that city in 1867 was only 97; in 1871, 6,000; in 1874, 13,000; in 1877, 31,000; in 1878, 56,000; in 1881, 68,000. In the last Reichstag they combined 11, in the present 24, and they ravaged carrying several other districts by small minorities. As to the means of this remarkable growth the Times states the various theories generally current in Germany as follows:

The Chancellor's organs, for example, have ascribed it to the [illegible] of the Government and the Conservative party, to the growth of [illegible] and [illegible] which [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Italy's Protest in Support to the Increased Duties Imposed by France.

Opposition to the Re-election of President Grevy—Unpleasant Statements.

Unbelief Interest in the London Bridge Explosion—A Foolish Cue.

[BY CABLE LETTER.]

A PROTEST FROM ITALY AS TO NEW CUSTOMS DUTIES IMPOSED ON GOODS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—[Special.]—The agitation in France in favor of increased duties on grain and cattle has provoked hostility in Italy, and the farmers are now clamoring for some measure of retaliation or reprisal against France. There is a great distress in all the northern provinces of Italy owing to the enactment of corn, and if their markets in France are to be closed to an unlimited tariff it will mean ruin to the farmers. An idea gains ground among leading members of most political and many Democratic parties that Italy will be the first power prepared to fix differential duties on the basis of the French tariff, and that the Italian farmers will be deprived of their market, and the action has become a very serious question in political economy. A notice has been given to the Italian Chamber of Deputies of a motion for the appointment of a special commission of inquiry to investigate the entire subject and report upon the most advisable method of reprisal if France makes such enactment and her commercial treaties with other countries. This notice has been signed by 100 deputies, and the signers represent every shade of political opinion in the Italian Parliament. This is exactly as does the motion which is legally necessary to make a notice. The large number of signatures to the notice is somewhat significant, but the Government proposes to handle the question and will resist the motion if possible.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The most troublesome question in France has for the present no serious bearing on the new treaty just been passed through by the United States. M. Grévy is unfortunately slightly too enthusiastic and is more than willing if there is a chance here, but there are obstacles in the way and a strong anti-Grévy campaign has already been organized in Paris. The opponents of the President charge that he is a reactionary in public affairs, that he employs nothing more and perpetuation of that kind and that. They say that he is extraordinarily and that his removal is necessary. Speeches attacking the management of the Republic have been made in the Chamber, and have formed a daily subject of discussion in the two moral papers. Several of the Paris papers, and notably Le Figaro, which is the most important opponent of M. Grévy, in Parliament, have been for months past devoted to hunting up scandals which might have some personal bearing on the President, and these scandal-mongers have now found a new subject in the relations between Paris and the United States. Financial circles are much upset and there is no doubt that the chances of M. Grévy being returned to the next Presidential election are much less than they were a few months ago.

AMERICA'S OPINION OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Henry Hammond, a well-known sporting writer and a witness in many boxing fights, has started a sensation among sporting men by a letter which he has sent to the press concerning the Constantinople fight. In this letter Hammond alleges that his principal has been called to a meeting which was held in Constantinople, and which was attended by the Grand Vizier, the Minister of Police, and other officials of the Turkish Government. At this meeting Hammond was informed by the Minister of Police that the Government had decided to prohibit the fight, and that Constantinople was not a place where a prize fight could be carried on. Hammond was informed that he would be allowed to leave the country, but that his principal would be arrested and imprisoned for a year. Hammond then left the city, and his principal, Constantinople, was arrested and imprisoned for a year. Hammond then left the city, and his principal, Constantinople, was arrested and imprisoned for a year. Hammond then left the city, and his principal, Constantinople, was arrested and imprisoned for a year.

THE BRIDGE EXPLOSION.

A CAREFUL INSPECTION OF THE STRUCTURE MADE.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A careful inspection of the bridge has been made today. It was found that no structural injury whatever was done. Nothing much has been done about the bridge to indicate how the explosion occurred, and the police have discovered nothing likely to assist them in their investigations as to the origin of the explosion. The damage to the bridge is confined to the woodwork on the north side of the bridge. The explosion was evidently directed against the bridge, and not against the railway station, as the latter is not damaged. The explosion was heard for a distance of two miles. The damage to the bridge will be repaired in a few days.

THE GERMAN THEATER.

[illegible]

STATE AFFAIRS.

Arthur's Popular Command of Minnesota's Attitude in the New York Fight.

The Approach to New Hampshire for a Brief Term in the Senate.

A Coalition for Supreme Judge of the Wisconsin Legislature—Other Matters.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATORSHIP.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 10.—[Special.]—The Democratic members of the Legislature met in caucus this evening and nominated Charles Tillon for Senator. The Democratic members of the Senate met in caucus this evening and nominated Charles Tillon for Senator. The Democratic members of the House met in caucus this evening and nominated Charles Tillon for Senator. The Democratic members of the Senate met in caucus this evening and nominated Charles Tillon for Senator. The Democratic members of the House met in caucus this evening and nominated Charles Tillon for Senator.

GENERAL NOTES.

A committee has been appointed to wait on Governor-elect Hill and inform him of his election.

Ex-Governor Alvin Saunders, of Nebraska, has been appointed Governor of Utah.

The Democratic State Committee of Ohio has issued a call for a meeting of the State Committee to be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, on the 15th inst

THE RAILROADS.

A Circular Regulating the New Chicago Freight Tariff—Chicago River Fast.

Charges of Discrimination Preferred Against Several Illinois Lines—Fast Stock-Train.

Injuries Prejudice to the Pacific Coast—The Intermediate Tariff Question.

Full Explanation of the New Chicago Freight Tariff Published in "The Tribune."

Mr. J. M. Wilgus, Commissioner of the Chicago Freight Bureau, has just issued the following circular to the members of the bureau, and therefore has now published to The Tribune a key to the tariff:

"The following is sufficiently important to such members of the association as are actively doing business with or trying to reach the Pacific coast that facts have developed from time to time in the discussions opened with prior and in force of the above-mentioned notice. As yet the details are not complete, and we are not able to advise you that the Pacific roads and their lessees unanimously have assented to our request, and will join in and other roads from Chicago about to go into that line are quite as anxious to stop the lower points."

Then Mr. Wilgus gives the proposed rates from New York, already published in The Tribune, and then continues:

"I have also advised the agreement governing that the rates from Chicago shall be above to put such line, the same provisions to apply as are now in force, with such additional rates that may be made or agreed upon between Chicago, the Missouri River points, and the Pacific coast, as may be necessary to meet the arrangements actually in effect at Chicago to the Missouri River points, and to the Pacific coast points."

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[Tabular rates omitted]

Further Freights Engaged On the Chicago River Fleet.

Sandusky, O., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—A dispatch from Cleburn, stating that the Chicago & Huron Steam Company is connected with the steamer of the Ohio River and is shortening the distance[illegible] and other lines and connections, that the Chicago & Huron follows will connect with the Ohio River and that the Chicago & Huron follows will connect with the Ohio River and that the Chicago & Huron follows will connect with the Ohio River and

THE NORTHWEST.

- Governor and Staff Start for the Gubernatorial Inauguration.
- Iowa Town Report—Prince Lucien Bonaparte—The Grand Army's Convention.
- Daily Bible-Study to Prince of Wales—The Michigan Gold Fever.

PERSONAL.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—OFFICES, STORES, &c.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINANCIAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO EXCHANGE.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MARRIAGES.

DEATHS.

BURIAL NOTICES.

FUNERALS.

CARDS OF THANKS.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS.

AUCTION SALES.

RAILROADS.

STEAMBOATS.

EXCURSIONS.

AMUSEMENTS.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LOST AND FOUND.

DANCING.

MEDICAL.

PROFESSIONAL.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Capt. Bradford Penn of her Majesty's [illegible] is in the [illegible].

Judge J. G. Sutherland, Salt Lake, and Judge Lowe, Rock Island, are at the Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

Unity Church Society holds its annual meeting this evening at 7:30 o'clock in the lecture-room of the church. Officers for the ensuing year, and to be elected, and other important business brought before the meeting.

At a meeting of the South Side Building Union yesterday the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John Cary; Vice-President, Harris Bennett; Secretary, August Irving; Financial Secretary, Joseph Kay; Treasurer, Charles Schreiber.

The marriage of Miss Marguerite A. Fisher, daughter of the late Henry J. Fisher of Evanston, Ill., and Henry D. Larned, late editorial writer on the columns of the [illegible] Tribune, took place last night at the residence of the bride, Mrs. Fisher, on South Evanston. The Rev. Lewis Curry of the First Methodist Church, Evanston, performed the ceremony. [illegible] Mrs. Fisher left for a trip to the South. They will be "at home" at No. 58 Maple-avenue, Evanston, after Jan. 15.

The Citizens' Committee, it is understood, has been gathering some evidence concerning the Kirby-Dickinson contest in the Fourteenth Representative District, and it is reported that they will be able to present evidence before the next United States grand jury showing that the returns were tampered with. Mr. Dickinson's friends claim that their candidate will have

AGRICULTURE.

[illegible] Opposition to the Re-establishment of a National Cotton Field.

[illegible] Still Alarmed by a Disease Which Is Proving Destructive to Cotton.

[illegible] Low Water Has Led to Plant a Rebel Tree—Miscellaneous Items of Interest.

CITY STOCK.

The Cows Cattle Trade.

[illegible] is the way of the proposed [illegible] are certainly receiving more attention from the friends of that species of [illegible] than they seemed to be but a few years ago. [illegible] the eastern and southern parts of the State have been for shipping to the Eastern and Southern markets, and [illegible] the last week, and [illegible] the [illegible] of the Union will [illegible] [illegible] Eastern [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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THE COURT RECORD.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

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AND
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HOLIDAY G
HOLIDAY PRE
SANTA CL
HOME